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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
OAKLAND DIVISION

JENNIFER DAVIDSON, an individual, on
behalf of herself, the general public and those
similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

KIMBERLY-CLARK CORPORATION;
KIMBERLY-CLARK WORLDWIDE, INC.;
and KIMBERLY-CLARK GLOBAL SALES
LLC,

Defendants.

CASE NO. 14-CV-1783-PJH

UNLIMITED CIVIL CASE

FIRST AMENDED CLASS ACTION
COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATION OF THE
CALIFORNIA CONSUMERS LEGAL
REMEDIES ACT; FALSE ADVERTISING;
FRAUD, DECEIT, AND/OR
MISREPRESENTATION; AND UNFAIR
BUSINESS PRACTICES

1 Jennifer Davidson, by and through her counsel, brings this Class Action Complaint
 2 against Defendants Kimberly-Clark Corporation, Kimberly-Clark Worldwide, Inc., and
 3 Kimberly-Clark Global Sales, LLC on behalf of herself and those similarly situated, for violations
 4 of the Consumer Legal Remedies Act, false advertising, fraud, deceit and/or misrepresentation,
 5 and unfair trade practices. The following allegations are based upon information and belief,
 6 including the investigation of Plaintiff's counsel, unless stated otherwise.

7 **INTRODUCTION**

8 1. Defendants deceptively market several brands of personal hygiene moistened
 9 wipes ("wipes") as "flushable." They charge a premium for these wipes, as compared to both
 10 toilet paper and to wipes that are not marketed as "flushable." Despite the label, however, the
 11 wipes are not actually flushable, as they are not suitable for disposal by flushing down a toilet.
 12 Defendants obtained substantial profits from these deceptive sales. This action seeks to require
 13 Defendants to pay restitution and damages to purchasers of the wipes and to remove the word
 14 "flushable" from their packaging and marketing.

15 **PARTIES**

16 2. Jennifer Davidson ("Plaintiff") is, and at all times alleged in this Class Action
 17 Complaint was, an individual and a resident of San Francisco, California.

18 3. Defendant Kimberly-Clark Corporation is a corporation incorporated under the
 19 laws of the Delaware, having its principal place of business in Neenah, Wisconsin.

20 4. Defendant Kimberly-Clark Worldwide, Inc. is a corporation incorporated under
 21 the laws of the Delaware, having principal places of business in Irving, Texas and Neenah,
 22 Wisconsin.

23 5. Defendant Kimberly-Clark Global Sales, LLC is a corporation incorporated under
 24 the laws of the Delaware, having its principal place of business in Irving, Texas.

25 6. The Parties identified in paragraphs 3-5 of this Class Action Complaint are
 26 collectively referred to hereafter as "Defendants" or "Kimberly-Clark."

27 7. At all times herein mentioned, each of the Defendants was the agent, servant,
 28 representative, officer, director, partner or employee of the other Defendants and, in doing the

1 things herein alleged, was acting within the scope and course of his/her/its authority as such
2 agent, servant, representative, officer, director, partner or employee, and with the permission and
3 consent of each Defendant.

4 8. At all times herein mentioned, Defendants, and each of them, were members of,
5 and engaged in, a joint venture, partnership and common enterprise, and acting within the course
6 and scope of, and in pursuance of, said joint venture, partnership and common enterprise.

10. At all times herein mentioned, Defendants, and each of them, ratified each and
11 every act or omission complained of herein. At all times herein mentioned, the Defendants, and
12 each of them, aided and abetted the acts and omissions of each and all of the other Defendants in
13 proximately causing the damages, and other injuries, as herein alleged.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

15 11. This action is brought by Plaintiff pursuant, *inter alia*, to the California Business
16 and Professions Code, section 17200, *et seq.* Plaintiff and Defendants are “persons” within the
17 meaning of the California Business and Professions Code, section 17201.

18 12. The injuries, damages and/or harm upon which this action is based, occurred or
19 arose out of activities engaged in by Defendants within, affecting, and emanating from, the State
20 of California.

21 13. Defendants have engaged, and continue to engage, in substantial and continuous
22 business practices in the State of California, including in San Francisco County.

23 14. In accordance with California Civil Code Section 1780(d), Plaintiff filed a
24 declaration establishing that, in 2013, she purchased at least one Kimberly-Clark product in San
25 Francisco.

26 15. Plaintiff accordingly alleges that jurisdiction and venue are proper in this Court.

SUBSTANTIVE ALLEGATIONS

28 16. Defendants are manufacturers and marketers of consumer product goods,

1 particularly paper products, including toilet paper, tissues, paper towels, feminine hygiene
 2 products, diapers, and baby wipes. Their products are widely available for purchase in
 3 supermarkets, drug stores, and other retailers. Among their biggest brands are Kleenex, Scott,
 4 Huggies, and Kotex. Other brands include Viva, Thick & Thirsty, Poise, Depends, and
 5 Cottonelle.

6 17. Among the products manufactured by Defendants are a variety of pre-moistened
 7 cloths (a.k.a. “wipes”). This case focuses on four such pre-moistened cloths manufactured and
 8 marketed by Kimberly-Clark. These products are:

- 9 a. Kleenex® Cottonelle® Fresh Care Flushable Wipes & Cleansing Cloths
 10 (“Cottonelle Wipes”)
- 11 b. Scott Naturals® Flushable Moist Wipes (“Scott Wipes”)
- 12 c. Huggies® Pull-Ups® Flushable Moist Wipes (“Huggies Wipes”)
- 13 d. U by Kotex® Refresh flushable wipes (“Kotex Wipes”)

14 In this Complaint, these products will be collectively referred to as the “Flushable Wipes.”

15 18. Reasonable consumers understand the word “flushable” to mean suitable for
 16 disposal down a toilet. Yet none of the Flushable Wipes are safe and appropriate for flushing
 17 down a toilet. Unlike truly flushable products, such as toilet paper, which disperse and
 18 disintegrate within seconds or minutes, the Flushable Wipes take hours to begin to break down.
 19 As a result of the slow dispersement process, the Flushable Wipes, when subjected to ordinary,
 20 consumer use, are likely to, and routinely (1) clog household pipes; (2) clog septic tanks and
 21 cause damage to septic pumps; and (3) cause blockages and damage to municipal sewage lines
 22 and pumps, often due to proclivity of the Flushable Wipes to tangle with each other and with
 23 other debris and form large masses or ropes. Because of these likely outcomes, it is false,
 24 misleading and deceptive to market the wipes as “flushable.”

25 **(1) All of Defendants’ Flushable Wipes Are Marketed and Sold as “Flushable.”**

26 19. Defendants advertise that their Flushable Wipes are “flushable” in a substantially
 27 identical manner.

28 20. On the front of the Cottonelle Wipes package, Defendants advertise the product as

1 "FLUSHABLE MOIST WIPES" or as "flushable cleansing cloths."



21 One of the packages further represents that the wipes are "SEWER AND SEPTIC
 22 SAFE.*" No disclaimer appears to be associated with the asterisk. On the back of the package,
 23 Defendants represent that "Cottonelle Fresh Care Flushable Cleansing Cloths break up after
 24 flushing." On the backs of some packages of the Cottonelle Wipes, Defendants further state, "For
 25 best results, flush only one or two cloths at a time," but this warning does not appear on all
 26 packages, such as the smaller, travel size package of wipes.

27 21. On the website for the Cottonelle Wipes, Defendants inform consumers that the
 28 "flushable wipes use a patented dispersible technology, which means that when used as directed

1 they break up after flushing and clear properly maintained toilets, drainlines, sewers, pumps, and
 2 septic and municipal treatment systems.” See <https://www.cottonelle.com/products/cottonelle-fresh-care-flushable-moist-wipes#faqs> (last accessed Feb. 6, 2014). The website goes on to claim
 3 that the Cottonelle Wipes are “Flushable,” “Break up after flushing,” and are “Sewer- and septic-
 4 safe.” *Id.*

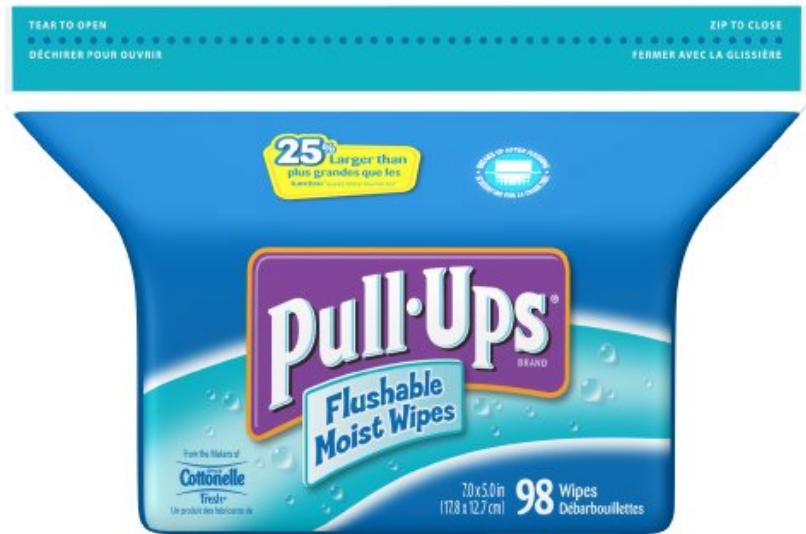
5 22. On the front of the Scott Wipes package, Defendants similarly advertise the
 6 product as “Flushable Cleansing Cloths” and represent that each of the wipes “breaks up after
 7 flushing.”



8 On the back of the package, Defendants go on to state that “Scott Naturals* Flushable
 9 Cleansing Cloths break up after flushing and are sewer and septic system safe. For best results,
 10 flush only one or two cleansing cloths at a time.” No disclaimer appears to be associated with the
 11 asterisk. The back of the package also states that the “flushable” cloths are “Septic Safe” and that
 12 each wipe “Breaks up after flushing.”

13 23. On the front of the Huggies Wipes package, Defendants similarly describe the
 14 product as “flushable moist wipes.”

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On the back, Defendants represent that the wipes are “Septic Safe” and that each “Breaks up after flushing,” and only advise “For best results, flush only one or two wipes at a time.” On the website for the Huggies Wipes, Defendants claim the wipes are “sewer and septic safe and break up after flushing.” *See* <http://www.pull-ups.com/products> (last accessed Sept. 5, 2014).

24. On the front of the Kotex Wipes package, Defendants likewise represent that the product is “flushable.”



25. Defendants provide little additional information on the back, only reiterating that the product is “Flushable!”

26. Defendants do not disclose on the packaging or advertising for any of the

1 Flushable Wipes that the wipes are not suitable for disposal by flushing down a toilet; are not
 2 regarded as flushable by municipal sewage system operators; routinely damage or clog pipes,
 3 septic systems, and sewage pumps; and do not disperse, distinguish, or biodegrade like toilet paper.

4 **(2) Defendants Charge a Premium Price For Flushable Wipes.**

5 26. Defendants charge a premium for the wipes labeled as “flushable” compared to
 6 other wipes that are not so labeled. For example, a 42-count package of “flushable” Cottenelle
 7 Wipes costs \$4.99 at a Target in Albany, California, whereas a 40-count package of Wet Ones, a
 8 popular brand of wipes not labeled “flushable,” costs \$2.29.

9 27. A 51-count package of “flushable” Scott Wipes retails for \$6.01 on Amazon.com,
 10 also considerably more than the Wet Ones, which sell for \$2.28 on that website.

11 28. Similarly, a 24 count package of “flushable” Kotex Wipes retails for \$4.28 on
 12 Amazon.com, whereas a 40 count package of Always® Clean Feminine Wipes, a wipe not
 13 marketed as “flushable,” retails on Amazon.com for \$3.27. The Kotex Wipes are also
 14 significantly more expensive than the non-flushable Wet Ones.

15 29. A consumer can buy 420 “flushable” Huggies Wipes for \$22.49 on Amazon.com.
 16 In contrast, a 448 Huggies Soft Skin Baby Wipes, a product not labeled “flushable” and
 17 manufactured by Defendants, sells for \$11.97, half the cost of the “flushable” Huggies Wipes.
 18 Other baby wipes not labeled “flushable” are similarly much lower priced. For example, a 448
 19 count box of Pampers® Sensitive Wipes sells for \$10.97 on Amazon.com. A 350 count package
 20 of Seventh Generation® “Original Soft and Gentle Free & Clear Baby Wipes” sells for \$12.99 on
 21 Amazon.com.

22 30. The representation of “flushability” commands a premium because customers
 23 perceive that it is more convenient, sanitary, and environmentally responsible to flush a wipe than
 24 to throw it in the trash. If Defendants informed consumers that the Flushable Wipes were not
 25 suitable for flushing down a toilet, and that doing so created a substantial risk that the consumers
 26 would clog or damage their household plumbing, or clog, damage and increase the costs of
 27 municipal sewage treatment systems (which they bear as taxpayer and ratepayers), they would not
 28 pay the premium, but rather, would opt to purchase the cheaper items not labeled “flushable.”

(3) Reasonable Consumers Understand The Word “Flushable” To Mean “Suitable For Disposal By Flushing Down a Toilet.”

31. Many objects and materials theoretically are capable of passing from a toilet to the pipes after one flushes, such as paper towels, newspaper, jewelry, small toys, or cotton swabs, but that does not mean that such objects or materials are “flushable.” Rather, the word “flushable” means in reasonable usage not just that the object or material may under optimal conditions pass from the toilet through the household pipes, but that the object or material is *appropriate or suitable* to regularly flush down a toilet without causing damage to the septic or sewage system or the environment.

10 32. An example is useful. Imagine a child who throws his small toys in the toilet, and
11 says “Look Mommy, my toys will flush!” A reasonable parent will reprimand the child that toys
12 are not flushable. If the child responds, “But Mommy, they *do* flush,” the answer is clear: “Yes,
13 they might flush but they are not *flushable*.” That is because reasonable people understand
14 “flushable” to mean *suitable* for flushing.

15 33. The common understanding of the word “flushable” is borne out by dictionary
16 definitions. Indeed, the Merriam-Webster dictionary gives the following as the sole definition of
17 flushable: “*suitable for disposal by flushing down a toilet.*” *See* <http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/flushable>, last visited August 28, 2014 (emphasis supplied).
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19 34. The common understanding of the word “flushable” is also borne out by usage
20 within the industry. For example, the Water Environment Federation (WEF), a nonprofit
21 association of water quality professionals, has explained that:

Anything labeled as flushable should start to break apart during the flush and completely disperse within 5 minutes... Our mantra is, 'It's not flushable if it's not dispersible' . . .

24 See <http://news.wef.org/stop-dont-flush-that/> (last accessed August 28, 2014) (internal quotations
25 omitted). WEF further reports that unless wipes disperse like toilet paper, they are “mislabeled”
26 as “flushable” because they are not suitable for disposal by flushing. *Id.* Similar statements have
27 been made by the California Association of Sanitation Agencies, the San Francisco Public
28 Utilities Commission, and the East Bay Municipal Utility District. See respectively

1 <http://www.casaweb.org/flushable-wipes> (last accessed August 29, 2014);
 2 <http://www.sfexaminer.com/sanfrancisco/flushable-wipes-cause-problematic-backups-at-local-sewage-plants/Content?oid=2514283> (last accessed August 29, 2014);
 3 <https://www.ebmud.com/water-and-wastewater/pollution-prevention/residential-pollution-prevention> (last accessed August 29, 2014).

6 35. Defendants' own marketing statements also show that they intend consumers to
 7 understand the word "flushable" to mean not only that the wipes are *capable* of passing through a
 8 toilet but that they are *suitable* for disposal in that way. For example, as described *supra* in
 9 paragraphs 20-23, the packages of the Flushable Wipes represent both that they are flushable and
 10 that they are "sewer and septic system safe." Defendants also created a Frequently Asked
 11 Questions page on their website to assure consumers that the Flushable Wipes are "safe to flush,"
 12 in which they state:

13 The flushability of Kimberly-Clark® products is tested in accordance with
 14 trade association guidelines. These guideline tests demonstrate that when
 15 used as directed, our wipes clear properly maintained toilets, drainlines,
 16 sewers and pumps, and ***are compatible with on-site septic and municipal treatment.*** Cottonelle® Flushable Cleansing Cloths are flushable due to
 17 patented technology that allows them to lose strength and ***break up when moving through the system after flushing.*** Watch our video to learn more
 18 about the tests that Cottonelle® flushable wipes go through to ensure their
 19 flushability.
 20 <https://www.cottonelle.com/products/cottonelle-fresh-care-flushable-moist-wipes#faqs> (last
 21 accessed August 29, 2014) (emphasis supplied). A nearly identical statement appears on the
 22 webpage for Scott Wipes. *See* <http://www.scottbrand.com/faq#flushablemoistwipes> (last accessed
 23 August 29, 2014). Further, Defendants state that their "trade association guidelines" measure not
 24 only whether the wipes are capable of passing from toilet through household pipes without
 25 clogging, but also whether they will complete seven stages of flushing – from the home disposal
 26 stage all the way to the municipal treatment stage.

27 36. Additionally, Defendants advertise the Flushable Wipes as a substitute for toilet
 28 paper and market them to be used as part of a bathroom routine (Cottonelle Wipes and Scott
 29 Wipes), as part of feminine hygiene (Kotex Wipes), and as part of potty training (Huggies
 30 Wipes). Defendants have run an advertising campaign entitled "Let's Talk About Your Bum,"

1 consisting of a webpage and various commercials. The campaign tells consumers that “bums
 2 deserve the ultimate in fresh and clean,” and the commercials encourage consumers to use the
 3 Flushable Wipes in their bathroom routines. Defendants ran another commercial that featured a
 4 woman holding up both toilet paper and Cottonelle Wipes, while her family debated whether the
 5 routine of using both in the bathroom should be called “Southern hospitality,” the “clean
 6 getaway” or the “freshy fresh.” Because Defendants encourage consumers to associate the
 7 Flushable Wipes with bathroom routines, the result is that consumers believe that the wipes are
 8 flushable like toilet paper, when in fact, they are not suitable for flushing down a toilet.

9 37. Defendants further contribute to consumer confusion by pricing their Flushable
 10 Wipes higher than their other consumer wipes that are not advertised as “flushable.” Consumers
 11 presented with the large price discrepancy between the wipes labeled “flushable” and wipes not
 12 so labeled are led to believe that the more expensive Flushable Wipes are a special kind of
 13 product suitable for flushing, unlike the cheaper products that do not contain that representation,
 14 when in fact, neither set of products is suitable for disposal in that manner.

15 38. Defendants’ deceptive conduct has been extremely successful at persuading
 16 consumers to purchase the Flushable Wipes. In 2007, Defendants reported to investors that sales
 17 for Defendants’ Cottonelle and Scott flushable wipes “continued to grow at a strong double-digit
 18 rate.” *See* http://www.cms.kimberly-clark.com/umbracoimages/UmbracoFileMedia/2007%20Annual%20Report_umbracoFile.pdf
 19 (last accessed Feb. 24, 2014). In 2012, the “flushable wipes” market accounted for 14% of the \$4
 20 billion a year pre-moistened wipes market, and it is predicted that the market will grow six
 21 percent a year for the next few years. *See*
 22 http://www.washingtonpost.com/local/trafficandcommuting/flushable-personal-wipes-clogging-sewer-systems-utilities-say/2013/09/06/9efac4e6-157a-11e3-a2ec-b47e45e6f8ef_story.html (last
 23 accessed August 28, 2014). As of 2014, sales were still expected to grow. *See*
 24 http://www.contracostatimes.com/news/ci_24156213/popular-bathroom-wipes-blamed-sewer-clogs (last accessed Feb. 24, 2014).

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(4) Defendants' Wipes Are Not Suitable For Disposal By Flushing Down a Toilet.

39. Defendants' Flushable Wipes are not in fact flushable, because the wipes are not suitable for disposal by flushing down a household toilet.

(4)(1) All of Defendants' Wipes Are Manufactured to Remain Durable in Wet Conditions Rather Than to Disperse and Degrade.

40. The Flushable Wipes are all manufactured using the same proprietary paper blend, for which Defendants own the patent. To manufacture the paper, Defendants use an “air-laid” process, which creates strong knots of fibers that will not break down easily when submersed in water. Unlike toilet paper, which is a dry paper product designed to fall apart in water, all of the Flushable Wipes are sold as pre-moistened products, and thus, the paper used to make them is designed to withstand months of soaking in a wet environment. Defendants make the paper so strong, in fact, that it cannot efficiently disperse when placed in the water in a toilet.

(4)(2) All Defendants' Wipes Are Subject to the Same Flawed "Flushability" Test That Does Not Test Whether the Wipes Are Suitable For Disposal By Flushing Down a Toilet.

41. Defendants represent that all their Flushable Wipes “are labeled as flushable meet or exceed the current industry guidelines for assessing the flushability of non-woven products.” See <http://www.kimberly-clark.com/safetoflush/faq/SafeToFlushFAQ.pdf> (last accessed September 4, 2014). These guidelines, however, do not adequately measure the Wipes’ suitability for disposal by flushing down the toilet. The guidelines were created by the Association of the Nonwoven Fabrics Industry (the “INDA”), a lobbying association for manufacturers of flushable wipes, including Defendants, which fights aggressively against governmental efforts to regulate the sale of flushable wipes or use of the word “flushable.” The INDA guidelines encourage manufacturers of flushable wipes to conduct a series of seven tests before labeling their products as “flushable.” But a closer look at those tests reveals flaws in their design and demonstrates that merely passing these self-serving guidelines does not mean the wipes are flushable.

42. For example, Defendants note that their Flushable Wipes pass test “FG502” known as the “Slosh Box Disintegration Test.” According to Defendants’ website, the test “[a]ssesses the potential for a product to disintegrate (or break up) when it is subjected to mechanical agitation in water.” *See* <http://www.kimberly->

1 clark.com/safetoflush/faq/SafeToFlushFAQ.pdf (last accessed September 4, 2014). To conduct
 2 the test, the test material is placed in a box of water. Testers then agitate the water, often by
 3 simulating the swirl of a toilet flush or the movement of water in a pipe, and see how long it takes
 4 for the test material to disintegrate. Defendants and INDA have agreed that the standard for
 5 “passing” this test is not that the product performs like toilet paper or disintegrates during a flush.
 6 Rather, the test only requires that after **three hours of agitation** in the slosh box, more than **25%**
 7 of the wipe passes through a 12.5 millimeter (roughly a half inch) sieve **80%** of the time. *See*
 8 [http://www.njwea.org/pdf/2013-guidelines-for-assessing-the-flushability-of-disposable-](http://www.njwea.org/pdf/2013-guidelines-for-assessing-the-flushability-of-disposable-nonwoven-product.pdf)
 9 [nonwoven-product.pdf](http://www.njwea.org/pdf/2013-guidelines-for-assessing-the-flushability-of-disposable-nonwoven-product.pdf) (last accessed Feb. 24, 2014) (emphasis supplied). In other words, the test
 10 is still *passed even if after more than three hours of agitation, nearly three-quarters of the*
 11 *material is unable to pass through the pipe.*

12 43. When subject to the Slosh Box Disintegration Test, a typical piece of toilet paper
 13 begins to break down as soon as the water in the slosh box begins to move, and is completely
 14 disintegrated within in a few seconds. *See* [http://www.consumerreports.org/cro/video-hub/home--garden/bed--bath/are-flushable-wipes-flushable/16935265001/22783507001/](http://www.consumerreports.org/cro/video-hub/home-garden/bed--bath/are-flushable-wipes-flushable/16935265001/22783507001/) (last accessed Feb.
 15 21, 2014). Thus, when flushed down a toilet, toilet paper will likely break into particles within
 16 seconds after flushing. (Id.) In comparison, the Flushable Wipes do not even begin to disintegrate
 17 immediately after flushing. (Id.) Rather, Defendants’ own website reveals that the Wipes **begin**
 18 to break down **35 minutes** after flushing, and take **hours** to completely disperse. *See*
 19 http://www.kimberly-clark.com/newsroom/media_resources/safetoflush.aspx?print=true (last
 20 accessed Feb. 21, 2014). This extremely slow disintegration time means that wipes are likely to
 21 get clogged in the pipes during flushing.

22 44. While Defendants represent that the wipes’ rate of disintegration roughly mimics
 23 the amount of time it takes for a wipe to reach the sewage treatment plant, wipes can reach a
 24 sewage treatment pump in much less time, sometimes as quickly as a few minutes. *See*
 25 [http://www.washingtonpost.com/local/trafficandcommuting/flushable-personal-wipes-clogging-](http://www.washingtonpost.com/local/trafficandcommuting/flushable-personal-wipes-clogging-sewer-systems-utilities-say/2013/09/06/9efac4e6-157a-11e3-a2ec-b47e45e6f8ef_story.html)
 26 [sewer-systems-utilities-say/2013/09/06/9efac4e6-157a-11e3-a2ec-b47e45e6f8ef_story.html](http://www.washingtonpost.com/local/trafficandcommuting/flushable-personal-wipes-clogging-sewer-systems-utilities-say/2013/09/06/9efac4e6-157a-11e3-a2ec-b47e45e6f8ef_story.html) (last
 27 accessed August 28, 2014). Further, the moist lotion used in manufacturing certain wipes results

1 in them traveling faster through sewer pipes than ordinary products. *See*
 2 <http://www.woai.com/articles/woai-local-news-119078/disposable-wipes-causing-nightmare-for-san-11718265/> (last accessed August 28, 2014).

4 45. Nearly all the INDA-designed tests are further flawed as they do not simulate
 5 real-world conditions. For example, sewer systems typically move sewage to the plant via
 6 gravity. *See* http://www.washingtonpost.com/local/trafficandcommuting/flushable-personal-wipes-clogging-sewer-systems-utilities-say/2013/09/06/9efac4e6-157a-11e3-a2ec-b47e45e6f8ef_story.html (last accessed August 28, 2014). Thus, the flowing water in municipal
 7 systems is not as hard on the wipes as the mechanically agitated water in some of Defendants'
 8 tests, meaning that they will not break down as quickly in real-world pipes as they do in
 9 Defendants' lab simulated tests. (Id.) Both the Slosh Box test described in Paragraph 42 and Test
 10 FG505, the "Aerobic Biodisintegration" test, assess the wipes' abilities to disintegrate under
 11 constantly agitated water. *See* <http://www.njwea.org/pdf/2013-guidelines-for-assessing-the-flushability-of-disposable-nonwoven-product.pdf> (last accessed Feb. 24, 2014). Since the
 12 Flushable Wipes are unlikely to be subjected to the same agitating water as they are subjected to
 13 in Defendants' lab, the tests are not reliable predictors of whether the Flushable Wipes are
 14 suitable for flushing down a toilet. The result is that many of the Flushable Wipes arrive at the
 15 sewage treatment plant intact or insufficiently broken down.

16 46. The tests used by Defendants are further flawed in that they fail to take into
 17 account the wipes' propensity for "ragging." After being flushed down the toilet, some brands of
 18 flushable wipes have a propensity to tangle amongst one another and with other debris and form
 19 long ropes that can fill sewer lines for tens of feet. *See*
 20 <http://www.hsconnect.com/page/content.detail/id/590706/Concerns-on-wipes-no-laughing-matter.html?nav=5005> (last accessed Feb. 24, 2014). The tests used by Defendants however,
 21 assume that their Wipes are passing through sewage pipes and pumps one at a time, instead of in
 22 clumps of rags and ropes. Because Defendants only test one or two Wipes at a time and do not
 23 evaluate the Wipes performance when subjected to real world conditions, such as the presence of
 24 other "flushable" wipes and other debris in the sewer, their tests do not take into consideration the
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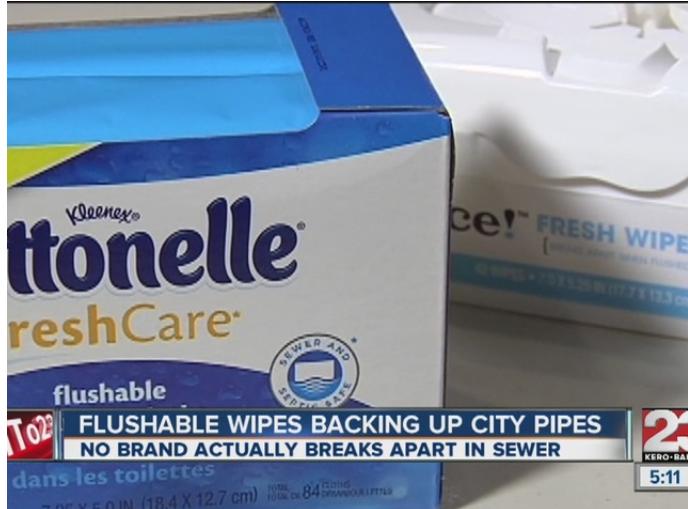
1 risk that their Wipes might tangle with these other items. The bigger the mass of wipes, the
2 slower the disintegration time. *See*
3 [http://www.washingtonpost.com/local/trafficandcommuting/flushable-personal-wipes-clogging-
4 sewer-systems-utilities-say/2013/09/06/9efac4e6-157a-11e3-a2ec-b47e45e6f8ef_story.html](http://www.washingtonpost.com/local/trafficandcommuting/flushable-personal-wipes-clogging-sewer-systems-utilities-say/2013/09/06/9efac4e6-157a-11e3-a2ec-b47e45e6f8ef_story.html) (last
5 accessed August 28, 2014).

6 47. The test FG507, the Municipal Pump Test, which evaluates the wipes’
7 “compatibility” with municipal pumping systems, is flawed for the same reason. To conduct that
8 test, Defendants feed one wipe into the pump every ten seconds. *See* http://www.kimberly-clark.com/newsroom/media_resources/safetoflush.aspx (last accessed Feb. 24, 2014). There is no
9 reasonable basis for Defendants’ assumption that in the real world, ten seconds will pass between
10 the arrival of each new wipe from all households at the pump. Even if ten seconds was the
11 “average” interval in the real world for arrival of each new wipe, the laws of probability require
12 that the interval will often be much shorter, and that frequently multiple wipes will arrive
13 simultaneously. In addition, the test does not account for the fact that prior to arriving at the
14 pump, many wipes will likely entangle with other wipes and debris. Thus, the test is a poor
15 predictor of the wipes’ “compatibility” with municipal pumping systems.

(4)(3) Municipalities' Reports Show That Defendants' Flushable Wipes Are Not Suitable For Flushing

18 48. Municipalities all over the country have experienced numerous problems that have
19 been tied specifically to Defendants' Flushable Wipes.

20 49. For example, in Bakersfield, California, the city found that none of the brands of
21 “flushable” wipes tested, including Defendants’ Cottonelle Wipes, actually broke apart in the
22 sewer; instead, they ended up as giant clogs at the treatment plant.



See <http://www.turnto23.com/news/local-news/bakersfield-sewer-systems-keep-getting-clogged-because-of-flushable-bathroom-wipes-092413> (last accessed August 28, 2014). As a result of the Flushable Wipes failure to flush and clear pipes, crews of three or four workers in Bakersfield must regularly visit the city's 52 sewage lift stations to cut up the balls of wipes that clog the lift stations. If they do not, there is a risk that back flow damage will spill inside homes. The city has documented one of the clogs:



Id.

50. In Jacksonville Beach, Florida, in response to city official concerns, a news outlet broadcasted a "Consumer Alert" to explain that while Cottonelle and Scott Wipes are advertised

1 as being able to be flushed, "there is little truth in the advertisements." *See*
 2 <http://www.news4jax.com/news/officials-flushable-wipes-clog-pipes/-/475880/23740904/-/t5h2vrz/-/index.html> (last accessed August 28, 2014).

4 **Officials: Flushable wipes clog pipes**

5 Author: Ashley Mitchem, Morning traffic, news reporter, amitchem@wjxt.com
 Christopher Yazbec, News editor, News4Jax.com, cyazbec@wjxt.com
 Published On: Jan 02 2014 02:37:55 PM EST | Updated On: Jan 02 2014 05:40:00 PM EST

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14 Rather, the reporters explained, Defendants' Flushable Wipes do not break apart after
 15 being flushed and clog pipes and pumps. The reporters quoted city estimates that because of the
 16 time and money expended in dealing with clogs, consumers pay higher plumbing repair costs and
 17 higher taxes. The city released a photo that demonstrates the extent to which wipes, such as
 18 Defendants,' have clogged the pumps:



27 *Id.*

28 51. In San Antonio, Texas, the San Antonio Water System has said that flushable

wipes, including specifically the Flushable Wipes made by Defendants, are clogging up sewers in ways in which sewer workers have never seen before. See <http://www.woai.com/articles/woai-local-news-119078/disposable-wipes-causing-nightmare-for-san-11718265/> (last accessed August 28, 2014). Sewer workers are responding to dozens of clogs, and to repair, they retrieve large “rope like mass[es]” from the pipes. *Id.*

PLAINTIFF'S EXPERIENCE

7 52. In 2013, Plaintiff desired to purchase moist wipes for household use. While
8 shopping for wipes at a Safeway store located at 2020 Market Street, San Francisco, California,
9 Plaintiff came across Defendants' Scott Naturals® Flushable Moist Wipes. Seeing that the wipes
10 had the word "Flushable" on the front of the package and that the product was more expensive
11 than other wipes that did not have that word, she believed that the product had been specially
12 designed to be suitable for flushing down toilets. Plaintiff was concerned that products not
13 suitable for flushing down the toilet could cause problems in her plumbing or at the water
14 treatment plant. Several years prior to her purchase, Plaintiff had visited San Francisco's sewage
15 treatment plant as part of a school trip, and she learned there that people frequently flush things
16 that should not be flushed, which causes many problems with the wastewater treatment. Because
17 she did not wish to cause unnecessary damage to her plumbing, nor to city property or the
18 environment, Plaintiff reviewed both the front and back of the package. She did not see anything
19 that led her to believe that the wipes were not in fact suitable for flushing. Because she believed
20 it would be easier and more sanitary to flush the wipes than to dispose of them in the garbage, she
21 decided to pay the higher price, and purchased the Scott Wipes for a few dollars.

22 53. Plaintiff began using the wipes. She noticed that each individual wipe felt very
23 sturdy and thick, unlike toilet paper. She also noticed that the wipes did not break up in the toilet
24 bowl like toilet paper but rather remained in one piece. After several uses of the wipes, she began
25 to become concerned that they were not truly flushable, so she stopped flushing the wipes and
26 stopped using the product altogether.

27 54. A few months later, Plaintiff investigated the matter further and learned of the
28 widespread damage caused to consumers' home plumbing and to municipal sewer systems as a

1 result of consumers flushing the Flushable Wipes. This research further increased her concerns
 2 that the Wipes were not in fact appropriate for disposal by flushing down a toilet.

3 55. Plaintiff has not subsequently purchased any of Defendants' Flushable Wipes.

4 56. Had Defendants not misrepresented (by omission and commission) the true nature
 5 of their Flushable Wipes, Plaintiff would not have purchased Defendants' product or, at a very
 6 minimum, she would have paid less for the product since she would not be obtaining the benefit
 7 of being able to flush it.

8 57. Plaintiff continues to desire to purchase wipes that are suitable for disposal in a
 9 household toilet. She would purchase truly flushable wipes manufactured by Defendants if it
 10 were possible to determine prior to purchase if the wipes were suitable to be flushed. Indeed, she
 11 regularly visits stores such as Safeway, where Defendants' "flushable" wipes" are sold, but has
 12 been unable to determine the flushability of the wipes currently on the shelves. Without
 13 purchasing and opening a package, Plaintiff cannot feel the thickness of the paper or see if it
 14 degrades in her toilet. Plaintiff knows that the design and construction of the Flushable Wipes
 15 may change over time, as Defendants use different technology or respond to pressure from
 16 legislators, government agencies, competitors or environmental organizations. But as long as
 17 Defendants may use the word "Flushable" to describe non-flushable wipes, then when presented
 18 with Defendants' packaging on any given day, Plaintiff continues to have no way of determining
 19 whether the representation "flushable" is in fact true.

20 **OTHER CONSUMERS HAVE BEEN SIMILARLY DECEIVED**

21 58. Numerous consumers have complained that Defendants' Wipes are falsely labeled
 22 as "flushable" because they are not suitable for disposal by flushing down a household toilet. For
 23 example on Defendants' own website, numerous consumers have complained of damage caused
 24 by the wipes to their household plumbing:

25 sugah - August 15, 2014
 26 just had to pay over 300.00 today , from using cottonelle flushable cleansing
 27 cloths!!! had to have a plumber first and then a septic tank cleaned, just 2 of us
 28 living here and have previously only had to have tank cleaned yearly, we were told
 and shown the cloths that had caused the blockage !! of course we will never use
 them again. this are very false statements on you package. they are not sewer and
 septic safe..just ask anyone who has just experienced what we have today, I will

1 make sure all my friend know about this... you should be called out on this, we are
 2 retired, and this is not in the budget !!!

3 Richard - June 24, 2013

4 A few months after flushing the wipes down my toilets and into my septic system
 5 it clogged the underground filter. I had the 1000 gallon storage tank pumped and it
 6 was disgustingly obvious that the Cottonelle wipes were the culprit. They do not
 7 break down like toilet paper or even close. Do not use them if you are on a septic
 8 system. If you read Kimberly Clark's claim for septic systems you will see that it is
 9 written to confuse the consumer. It focuses on "flushability" which only gets these
 things down the toilet but not through a septic system.

10 Kenneth - June 1, 2013

11 I tried a free sample and it did breakdown like toilet paper. I purchased this nice
 12 package (36 or 42 ?? nothing on wrapping indicating count). Being on a septic I
 13 checked to ensure it was also going to break down. No matter how hard I mashed
 14 and put in jar with water, heavy agitation it would not break apart. This is not
 15 suitable for a septic!!!

16 tlkflat - April 24, 2013

17 DO NOT use with the newer rural waste water treatment systems like a JET
 18 system. They will clog the booster pump and then tangle in the air pump spinner,
 19 VERY costly repair.

20 Doug - March 18, 2013

21 Flushable Wipes are NOT flushable. Sure, they'll flush. Then they will clog your
 22 pipes ... always. It may not be today or tomorrow, but they will clog. At my bed
 23 and breakfast I have to have the plumbers out at least 4 times a year to clear our
 24 lines. It is ALWAYS flushable wipes. BAD PRODUCT.

25 See <https://www.cottonelle.com/products/cottonelle-fresh-care-flushable-moist-wipes/review> (last
 26 accessed September 3, 2014).

18 CLASS ALLEGATIONS

19 59. Plaintiff brings this action against Defendants on behalf of herself and all others
 20 similarly situated, as a class action pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.
 21 Plaintiff seeks to represent a group of similarly situated persons (the "Class"), defined as follows:

22 All persons who, between March 13, 2010 and the present, purchased, in
 23 California, any of the following products: Cottonelle® Fresh Care
 24 Flushable Wipes & Cleansing Cloths, Scott Naturals® Flushable Moist
 25 Wipes, Huggies® Pull-Ups® Flushable Moist Wipes, and U by Kotex®
 26 Refresh flushable wipes.

27 60. This action has been brought and may properly be maintained as a class action
 28 against Defendants pursuant to Rule 23, as there is a well-defined community of interest in the
 litigation and the proposed class is easily ascertainable.

61. Numerosity: Plaintiff does not know the exact size of the class, but it is estimated

1 that it is composed of more than 100 persons. The persons in the class are so numerous that the
 2 joinder of all such persons is impracticable and the disposition of their claims in a class action
 3 rather than in individual actions will benefit the parties and the courts.

4 62. Common Questions Predominate: This action involves common questions of law
 5 and fact to the potential class because each class member's claim derives from the deceptive,
 6 unlawful and/or unfair statements and omissions that led Defendants' customers to believe that
 7 the Non-Flushable Wipes were flushable. The common questions of law and fact predominate
 8 over individual questions, as proof of a common or single set of facts will establish the right of
 9 each member of the Class to recover. Among the questions of law and fact common to the class
 10 are:

- 11 a) Whether reasonable consumers understand the word "flushable" to mean "suitable
 12 for flushing down a toilet;"
- 13 b) Whether Defendants' Flushable Wipes are suitable for flushing down a toilet;
- 14 c) Whether Defendants unfairly, unlawfully and/or deceptively failed to inform class
 15 members that their Flushable Wipes were not flushable;
- 16 d) Whether Defendants' advertising and marketing regarding their Flushable Wipes
 17 sold to class members was likely to deceive class members or was unfair;
- 18 e) Whether Defendants engaged in the alleged conduct knowingly, recklessly, or
 19 negligently;
- 20 f) The amount of revenues and profits Defendants received and/or the amount of
 21 monies or other obligations lost by class members as a result of such wrongdoing;
- 22 g) Whether class members are entitled to injunctive and other equitable relief and, if
 23 so, what is the nature of such relief; and
- 24 h) Whether class members are entitled to payment of actual, incidental,
 25 consequential, exemplary and/or statutory damages plus interest thereon, and if so, what is the
 26 nature of such relief.

27 63. Typicality: Plaintiff's claims are typical of the class because, in 2013, she
 28 purchased one of the Flushable Wipes, namely Defendants' Scott® Naturals Flushable Moist

1 Wipes, in reliance on Defendants' misrepresentations and omissions that they were flushable.
 2 Thus, Plaintiff and class members sustained the same injuries and damages arising out of
 3 Defendants' conduct in violation of the law. The injuries and damages of each class member
 4 were caused directly by Defendants' wrongful conduct in violation of law as alleged.

5 64. Adequacy: Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of all class
 6 members because it is in her best interests to prosecute the claims alleged herein to obtain full
 7 compensation due to her for the unfair and illegal conduct of which she complains. Plaintiff also
 8 has no interests that are in conflict with or antagonistic to the interests of class members. Plaintiff
 9 has retained highly competent and experienced class action attorneys to represent her interests
 10 and the interests of the class. By prevailing on her own claim, Plaintiff will establish Defendants'
 11 liability to all class members. Plaintiff and her counsel have the necessary financial resources to
 12 adequately and vigorously litigate this class action, and Plaintiff and counsel are aware of their
 13 fiduciary responsibilities to the class members and are determined to diligently discharge those
 14 duties by vigorously seeking the maximum possible recovery for class members.

15 65. Superiority: There is no plain, speedy, or adequate remedy other than by
 16 maintenance of this class action. The prosecution of individual remedies by members of the class
 17 will tend to establish inconsistent standards of conduct for the Defendants and result in the
 18 impairment of class members' rights and the disposition of their interests through actions to
 19 which they were not parties. Class action treatment will permit a large number of similarly
 20 situated persons to prosecute their common claims in a single forum simultaneously, efficiently,
 21 and without the unnecessary duplication of effort and expense that numerous individual actions
 22 would engender. Furthermore, as the damages suffered by each individual member of the class
 23 may be relatively small, the expenses and burden of individual litigation would make it difficult
 24 or impossible for individual members of the class to redress the wrongs done to them, while an
 25 important public interest will be served by addressing the matter as a class action.

26 66. Nexus to California. The State of California has a special interest in regulating the
 27 affairs of corporations that do business here. Defendants have more customers here than in any
 28 other state. Accordingly, there is a substantial nexus between Defendants' unlawful behavior and

1 California such that the California courts should take cognizance of this action on behalf of a
2 class of individuals who reside anywhere in the United States.

3 67. Plaintiff is unaware of any difficulties that are likely to be encountered in the
4 management of this action that would preclude its maintenance as a class action.

CAUSES OF ACTION

PLAINTIFF'S FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

**(Violation of the Consumers Legal Remedies Act, California Civil Code § 1750, *et seq.*)
On Behalf of Herself and the Class**

8 68. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates the paragraphs of this Class Action Complaint
9 as if set forth herein.

10 69. This cause of action is brought pursuant to the California Consumers Legal
11 Remedies Act, California Civil Code § 1750, *et seq.* (“CLRA”).

12 70. Defendants' actions, representations and conduct have violated, and continue to
13 violate the CLRA, because they extend to transactions that are intended to result, or which have
14 resulted, in the sale or lease of goods or services to consumers.

15 71. Plaintiff and other class members are “consumers” as that term is defined by the
16 CLRA in California Civil Code § 1761(d).

17 72. The Flushable Wipes that Plaintiff (and others similarly situated class members)
18 purchased from Defendants were “goods” within the meaning of California Civil Code § 1761(a).

19 73. By engaging in the actions, representations and conduct set forth in this Class
20 Action Complaint, Defendants have violated, and continue to violate §§ 1770(a)(2), 1770(a)(5),
21 § 1770(a)(7), 1770(a)(8), and 1770(a)(9) of the CLRA. In violation of California Civil Code
22 §1770(a)(2), Defendants' acts and practices constitute improper representations regarding the
23 source, sponsorship, approval, or certification of the Flushable Wipes. In violation of California
24 Civil Code §1770(a)(5), Defendants' acts and practices constitute improper representations that
25 the Flushable Wipes have sponsorship, approval, characteristics, ingredients, uses, benefits, or
26 quantities, which they do not have. In violation of California Civil Code §1770(a)(7),
27 Defendants' acts and practices constitute improper representations that the Flushable Wipes are of
28 a particular standard, quality, or grade, when they are of another. In violation of California Civil

1 Code §1770(a)(8), Defendants have disparaged the goods, services, or business of another by
2 false or misleading representation of fact. In violation of California Civil Code §1770(a)(9),
3 Defendants have advertised the Flushable Wipes with intent not to sell them as advertised.
4 Specifically, in violation of sections 1770 (a)(2), (a)(5), (a)(7) and (a)(9), Defendants' acts and
5 practices led customers to falsely believe that that their Flushable Wipes were suitable for
6 flushing down a toilet. In violation of section 1770(a)(8), Defendants falsely or deceptively
7 market and advertise that, unlike products not specifically denominated as flushable, its Flushable
8 Wipes are suitable for flushing down a toilet, when in fact none of the products are suitable for
9 flushing.

10 74. Plaintiff requests that this Court enjoin Defendants from continuing to employ the
11 unlawful methods, acts and practices alleged herein pursuant to California Civil Code
12 § 1780(a)(2). If Defendants are not restrained from engaging in these types of practices in the
13 future, Plaintiff and the other members of the Class will continue to suffer harm.

14 75. More than thirty days prior to the filing of this First Amended Class Action
15 Complaint, Plaintiff gave notice and demand that Defendants correct, repair, replace or otherwise
16 rectify the unlawful, unfair, false and/or deceptive practices complained of herein. Defendants
17 failed to do so in that, among other things, they failed to identify similarly situated customers,
18 notify them of their right to correction, repair, replacement or other remedy; and provide that
19 remedy. Accordingly, Plaintiff seeks, pursuant to California Civil Code § 1780(a)(3), on behalf
20 of herself and those similarly situated class members, compensatory damages, punitive damages
21 and restitution of any ill-gotten gains due to Defendants' acts and practices.

22 76. Plaintiff also requests that this Court award her her costs and reasonable attorneys'
23 fees pursuant to California Civil Code § 1780(d).

PLAINTIFF'S SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION
(False Advertising, Business and Professions Code § 17500, et seq. ("FAL"))
On Behalf Of Herself and the Class

26 77. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the paragraphs of this Class
27 Action Complaint as if set forth herein.

28 78. Beginning at an exact date unknown to Plaintiff, but within three (3) years

1 preceding the filing of the Class Action Complaint, Defendants made untrue, false, deceptive
2 and/or misleading statements in connection with the advertising and marketing of their Flushable
3 Wipes.

4 79. Defendants made representations and statements (by omission and commission)
5 that led reasonable customers to believe that they were purchasing products that were suitable for
6 flushing. Defendants deceptively failed to inform Plaintiff, and those similarly situated, that their
7 Flushable Wipes were not suitable for disposal by flushing down a toilet, and that the Flushable
8 wipes are not regarded as flushable by municipal sewage systems; routinely damage or clog
9 pipes, septic systems, and sewage pumps; and do not disperse, distingrate, or biodegrade like toilet
10 paper.

11 80. Plaintiff and those similarly situated relied to their detriment on Defendants' false,
12 misleading and deceptive advertising and marketing practices, including each of the
13 misrepresentations and omissions set forth in paragraphs 20-25, 30, 35-36, and 52, above. Had
14 Plaintiff and those similarly situated been adequately informed and not intentionally deceived by
15 Defendants, they would have acted differently by, without limitation, refraining from purchasing
16 Defendants' Flushable Wipes or paying less for them.

17 81. Defendants' acts and omissions are likely to deceive the general public.

18 82. Defendants engaged in these false, misleading and deceptive advertising and
19 marketing practices to increase their profits. Accordingly, Defendants have engaged in false
20 advertising, as defined and prohibited by section 17500, *et seq.* of the California Business and
21 Professions Code.

22 83. The aforementioned practices, which Defendants used, and continue to use, to
23 their significant financial gain, also constitute unlawful competition and provide an unlawful
24 advantage over Defendants' competitors as well as injury to the general public.

25 84. Plaintiff seeks, on behalf of herself and those similarly situated, full restitution of
26 monies, as necessary and according to proof, to restore any and all monies acquired by
27 Defendants from Plaintiff, the general public, or those similarly situated by means of the false,
28 misleading and deceptive advertising and marketing practices complained of herein, plus interest

thereon.

85. Plaintiff seeks, on behalf of herself and those similarly situated, an injunction to prohibit Defendants from continuing to engage in the false, misleading and deceptive advertising and marketing practices complained of herein. The acts complained of herein occurred, at least in part, within three (3) years preceding the filing of the Class Action Complaint.

6 86. Plaintiff and those similarly situated are further entitled to and do seek both a
7 declaration that the above-described practices constitute false, misleading and deceptive
8 advertising, and injunctive relief restraining Defendants from engaging in any such advertising
9 and marketing practices in the future. Such misconduct by Defendants, unless and until enjoined
10 and restrained by order of this Court, will continue to cause injury in fact to Plaintiff and the
11 general public and the loss of money and property in that the Defendants will continue to violate
12 the laws of California, unless specifically ordered to comply with the same. This expectation of
13 future violations will require current and future customers to repeatedly and continuously seek
14 legal redress in order to recover monies paid to Defendants to which Defendants are not
15 entitled. Plaintiff, those similarly situated and/or other consumers nationwide have no other
16 adequate remedy at law to ensure future compliance with the California Business and Professions
17 Code alleged to have been violated herein.

18 87. As a direct and proximate result of such actions, Plaintiff and the other members of
19 the Class have suffered, and continue to suffer, injury in fact and have lost money and/or property
20 as a result of such false, deceptive and misleading advertising in an amount which will be proven
21 at trial, but which is in excess of the jurisdictional minimum of this Court.

PLAINTIFF'S THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION
(Fraud, Deceit and/or Misrepresentation)
On Behalf of Herself and the Class

24 88. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the paragraphs of this Class
25 Action Complaint as if set forth herein.

26 89. In 2013, Defendants fraudulently and deceptively led Plaintiff to believe that
27 Defendants' Flushable Wipes were suitable for flushing down a toilet. Defendants also failed to
28 inform Plaintiff that Defendants' Flushable Wipes were not suitable for disposal by flushing

1 down a toilet; are not regarded as flushable by municipal sewage system operators; routinely
 2 damage or clog pipes, septic systems, and sewage pumps; and do not disperse, distingrate, or
 3 biodgrade like toilet paper.

4 90. These omissions were material at the time they were made. They concerned
 5 material facts that were essential to the analysis undertaken by Plaintiff as to whether to purchase
 6 Defendants' Flushable Wipes.

7 91. Defendants made identical misrepresentations and omissions to members of the
 8 Class regarding Defendants' Flushable Wipes.

9 92. In not so informing Plaintiff and the members of the Class, Defendants breached
 10 their duty to her and the Class members. Defendants also gained financially from, and as a result
 11 of, their breach.

12 93. Plaintiff and those similarly situated relied to their detriment on Defendants'
 13 fraudulent omissions. Had Plaintiff and those similarly situated been adequately informed and
 14 not intentionally deceived by Defendants, they would have acted differently by, without
 15 limitation, not purchasing (or paying less for) Defendants' Flushable Wipes.

16 94. Defendants had a duty to inform class members at the time of their purchase that
 17 the Flushable Wipes were not suitable for flushing down a toilet; are not regarded as flushable by
 18 municipal sewage system operators; routinely damage or clog pipes, septic systems, and sewage
 19 pumps; and do not disperse, distingrate, or biodgrade like toilet paper. Defendants omitted to
 20 provide this information to class members. Class members relied to their detriment on
 21 Defendants' omissions. These omissions were material to the decisions of the class members to
 22 purchase the Flushable Wipes. In making these omissions, Defendants breached their duty to
 23 class members. Defendants also gained financially from, and as a result of, their breach.

24 95. By and through such fraud, deceit, misrepresentations and/or omissions,
 25 Defendants intended to induce Plaintiff and those similarly situated to alter their position to their
 26 detriment. Specifically, Defendants fraudulently and deceptively induced Plaintiff and those
 27 similarly situated to, without limitation, purchase their Flushable Wipes.

28 96. Plaintiff and those similarly situated justifiably and reasonably relied on

Defendants' omissions, and, accordingly, were damaged by the Defendants.

97. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' misrepresentations, Plaintiff and those similarly situated have suffered damages, including, without limitation, the amount they paid for the Flushable Wipes.

98. Defendants' conduct as described herein was willful and malicious and was designed to maximize Defendants' profits even though Defendants knew that it would cause loss and harm to Plaintiff and those similarly situated.

PLAINTIFF'S FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION
**(Unfair, Unlawful and Deceptive Trade Practices,
Business and Professions Code § 17200, *et seq.*)**
On Behalf of Herself and the Class

99. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the paragraphs of this Class Action Complaint as if set forth herein.

100. Within four (4) years preceding the filing of the Class Action Complaint, and at all times mentioned herein, Defendants have engaged, and continue to engage, in unfair, unlawful and deceptive trade practices in California by engaging in the unfair, deceptive and unlawful business practices described in this Class Action Complaint. In particular, Defendants have engaged, and continue to engage, in unfair, unlawful and deceptive trade practices by, without limitation, the following:

a. deceptively representing to Plaintiff, and those similarly situated, that the Flushable Wipes are suitable for flushing down a toilet;

b. failing to inform Plaintiff, and those similarly situated, that the Flushable Wipes are not suitable for disposal by flushing down a toilet; are not regarded as flushable by municipal sewage systems; routinely damage or clog pipes, septic systems, and sewage pumps; and do not disperse, distinguish, or biodegrade like toilet paper.

c. engaging in fraud, deceit, and misrepresentation as described herein;

d. violating the CLRA as described herein; and

e. violating the FAL as described herein.

101. Plaintiff and those similarly situated relied to their detriment on Defendants'

1 unfair, deceptive and unlawful business practices. Had Plaintiff and those similarly situated been
 2 adequately informed and not deceived by Defendants, they would have acted differently by not
 3 purchasing (or paying less for) Defendants' Flushable Wipes.

4 102. Defendants' acts and omissions are likely to deceive the general public.

5 103. Defendants engaged in these unfair practices to increase their profits.

6 Accordingly, Defendants have engaged in unlawful trade practices, as defined and prohibited by
 7 section 17200, *et seq.* of the California Business and Professions Code.

8 104. The aforementioned practices, which Defendants have used to their significant
 9 financial gain, also constitute unlawful competition and provide an unlawful advantage over
 10 Defendants' competitors as well as injury to the general public.

11 105. Plaintiff seeks, on behalf of those similarly situated, full restitution of monies, as
 12 necessary and according to proof, to restore any and all monies acquired by Defendants from
 13 Plaintiff, the general public, or those similarly situated by means of the unfair and/or deceptive
 14 trade practices complained of herein, plus interest thereon.

15 106. Plaintiff seeks, on behalf of those similarly situated, an injunction to prohibit
 16 Defendants from continuing to engage in the unfair trade practices complained of herein.

17 107. The acts complained of herein occurred, at least in part, within four (4) years
 18 preceding the filing of this Class Action Complaint.

19 108. Plaintiff and those similarly situated are further entitled to and do seek both a
 20 declaration that the above-described trade practices are unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent, and
 21 injunctive relief restraining Defendants from engaging in any of such deceptive, unfair and/or
 22 unlawful trade practices in the future. Such misconduct by Defendants, unless and until enjoined
 23 and restrained by order of this Court, will continue to cause injury in fact to Plaintiff and the
 24 general public and the loss of money and property in that Defendants will continue to violate the
 25 laws of California, unless specifically ordered to comply with the same. This expectation of
 26 future violations will require current and future customers to repeatedly and continuously seek
 27 legal redress in order to recover monies paid to Defendants to which Defendants are not
 28 entitled. Plaintiff, those similarly situated and/or other consumers nationwide have no other

1 adequate remedy at law to ensure future compliance with the California Business and Professions
2 Code alleged to have been violated herein.

3 109. As a direct and proximate result of such actions, Plaintiff and the other members of
4 the Class have suffered and continue to suffer injury in fact and have lost money and/or property
5 as a result of such deceptive, unfair and/or unlawful trade practices and unfair competition in an
6 amount which will be proven at trial, but which is in excess of the jurisdictional minimum of this
7 Court. Among other things, Plaintiff and the class lost the amount they paid for the Flushable
8 Wipes.

9 110. As a direct and proximate result of such actions, Defendants have enjoyed, and
10 continue to enjoy, significant financial gain in an amount which will be proven at trial, but which
11 is in excess of the jurisdictional minimum of this Court.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

13 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for judgment as follows:

14 A. On Cause of Action Number 1 against Defendants and in favor of Plaintiff and the
15 other members of the Class for:

16 1. restitution and injunctive relief pursuant to California Civil Code section 1780;

17 2. actual damages, the amount of which is to be determined at trial;

18 3. punitive damages, the amount of which is to be determined at trial; and

19 4. statutory damages as provided by Civil Code section 1780(b), the amount of which

20 is to be determined at trial.

21 B. On Causes of Action Numbers 2 and 4 against Defendants and in favor of Plaintiff
22 and the other members of the Class for:

23 1. restitution pursuant to, without limitation, the California Business & Professions
24 Code §§ 17200, *et seq.* and 17500, *et seq.*; and
25 2. injunctive relief pursuant to, without limitation, the California Business &
26 Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.* and 17500, *et seq.*

27 C. On Cause of Action Number 3 against Defendants and in favor of Plaintiff and the
28 other members of the Class:

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

11 Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury.

12 || Dated: September 5, 2014

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Detlef

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